Title Introduction Dataset Dataset (Continued) EDA (Correlation Fraud By Amount Fraud Categories Fraud by Year of Birth Numbers Fraud by Credit Card Numbers Fraud by Gender Occupation

Credit Card Fraud Detection

1234 5678 9072 3456
T-LHL

DS MIDTERM PROJECT-LHL

By

Shaief Wares Ahmad Furqan Title Introduction Dataset Dataset (Continued) EDA (Correlation Heatmap)

EDA (Correlation Heatmap)

Fraud By Amount Fraud Categories Fraud by Year of Birth Numbers

Fraud by Year of Birth Numbers

Fraud by Year of Birth Numbers

Occupation on

Overview:

- The main focus of the project is to provide insight into credit card fraud by conducting exploratory data analysis and building visualizations and dashboards to make observations and trends, such as:
 - Distribution of transaction amounts between fraudulent and legitimate transactions
 - Transactions based on time of day
 - Geographical patterns of transactions
 - Correlation of certain variables and occurence of fraud
 - Distribution of spending amounts for fraudulent and legitimate transactions
 - Differences in distribution of variables between fraudulent and legitimate transactions
 - Whether or not certain merchants are more susceptible to fraud than others
- Secondary objective is to look into predicting credit card fraud by utilizing the data set for model building and forecasting (including evaluating the built model)

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EDA (Correlation Fraud By Amount Fraud Categories Fraud by Year of Birth Numbers

Fraud by Year of Birth Numbers

Fraud by Credit Card Numbers

Occupation

The Dataset/EDA:

- This dataset is comprehensive log of simulated credit card transactions with over 1.85 million entries, providing a realistic and diverse environment (and thus valuable) for our investigation.
- The transactions span from January 1st, 2019 to December 31st, 2020 and encompasses both legitimate and fraudulent transactions.
- -The dataset features transactions by 1,000 customers in over 900 cities all across the US engaging with around 700 distinct merchants.
- The purchases are categorized in 14 different categories and the amount spent ranges from as little as \$1 to as much as \$29,000.
- Only 9651 of the 1.85 million transactions (0.52%) were fraudulent.
- The dataset includes the following features:
 - Timestamps: Each transaction is timestamped, enabling time-based pattern analysis
 - Merchant Details: Name of merchant and geolocations (i.e. latitude & longitude)
 - Transaction Categories: Category of the type of product purchased
 - Transaction Amount: How much was spent for each transaction
 - Credit Card Holder Information: Names, gender, dates of birth, addresses, CC numbers
 - Fraud Indicator (is_fraud): A binary flag (1 for fraudulent transactions, 0 for legitimate)

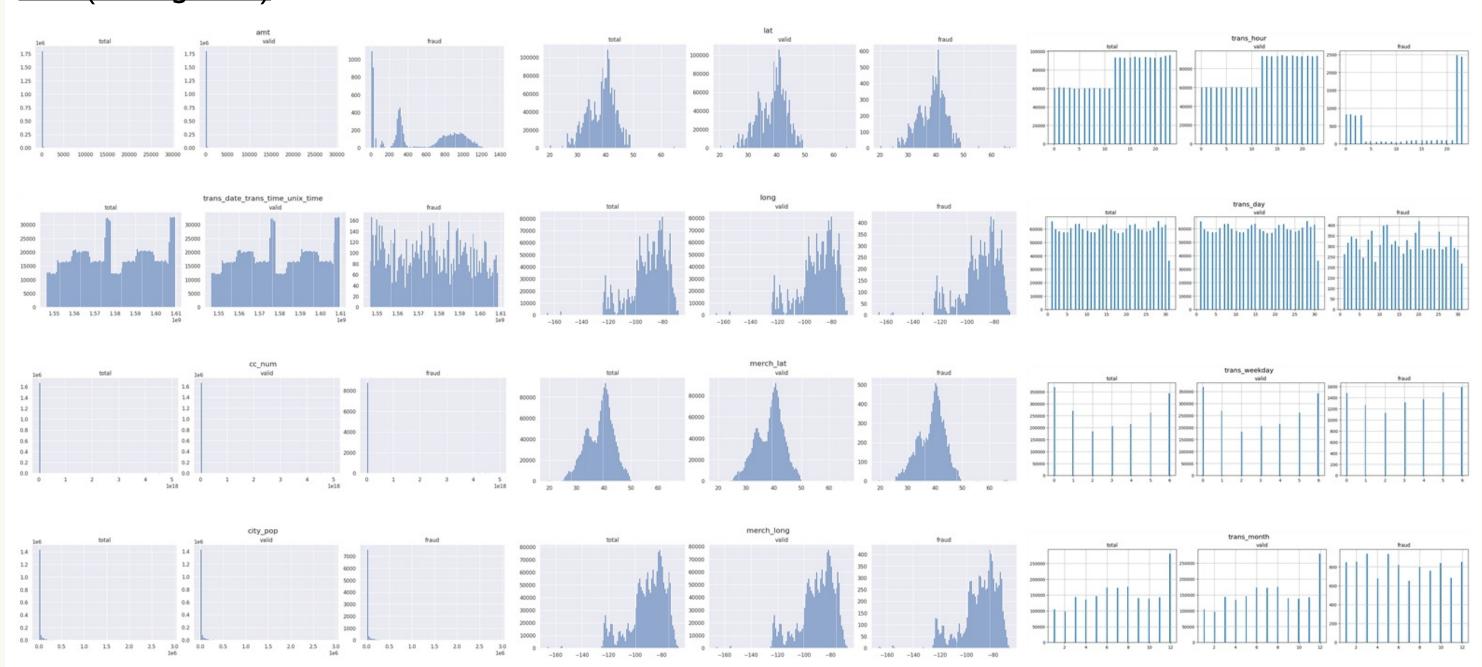
Title Introduction Dataset Dataset (Continued) EDA (Correlation Heatmap)

EDA (Correlation Fraud By Amount Fraud Categories Fraud by Year of Birth Numbers

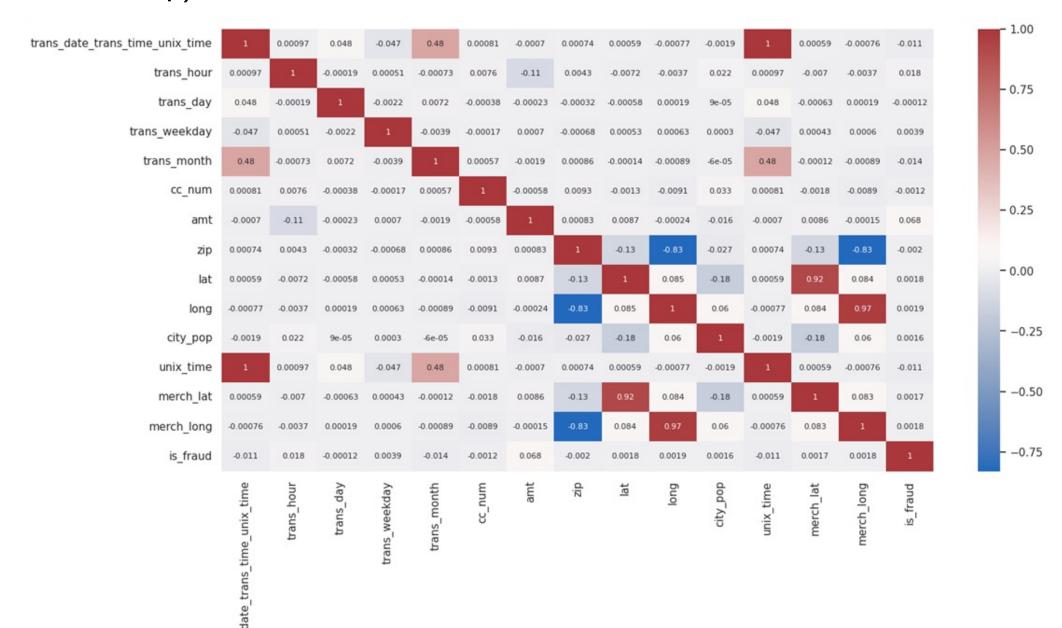
Fraud by Year of Birth Fraud by Credit Card Numbers

Occupation

EDA (Histograms)

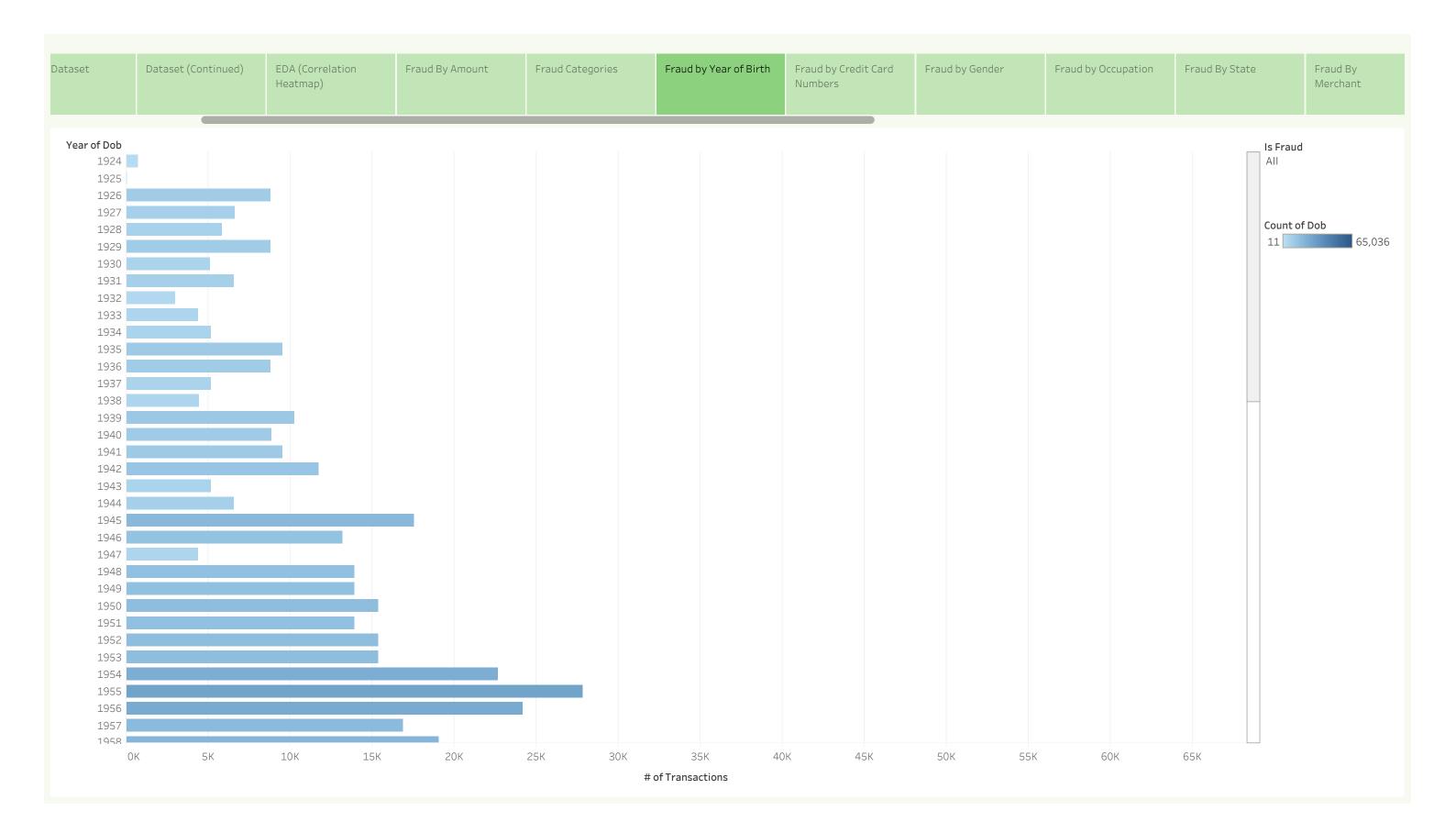


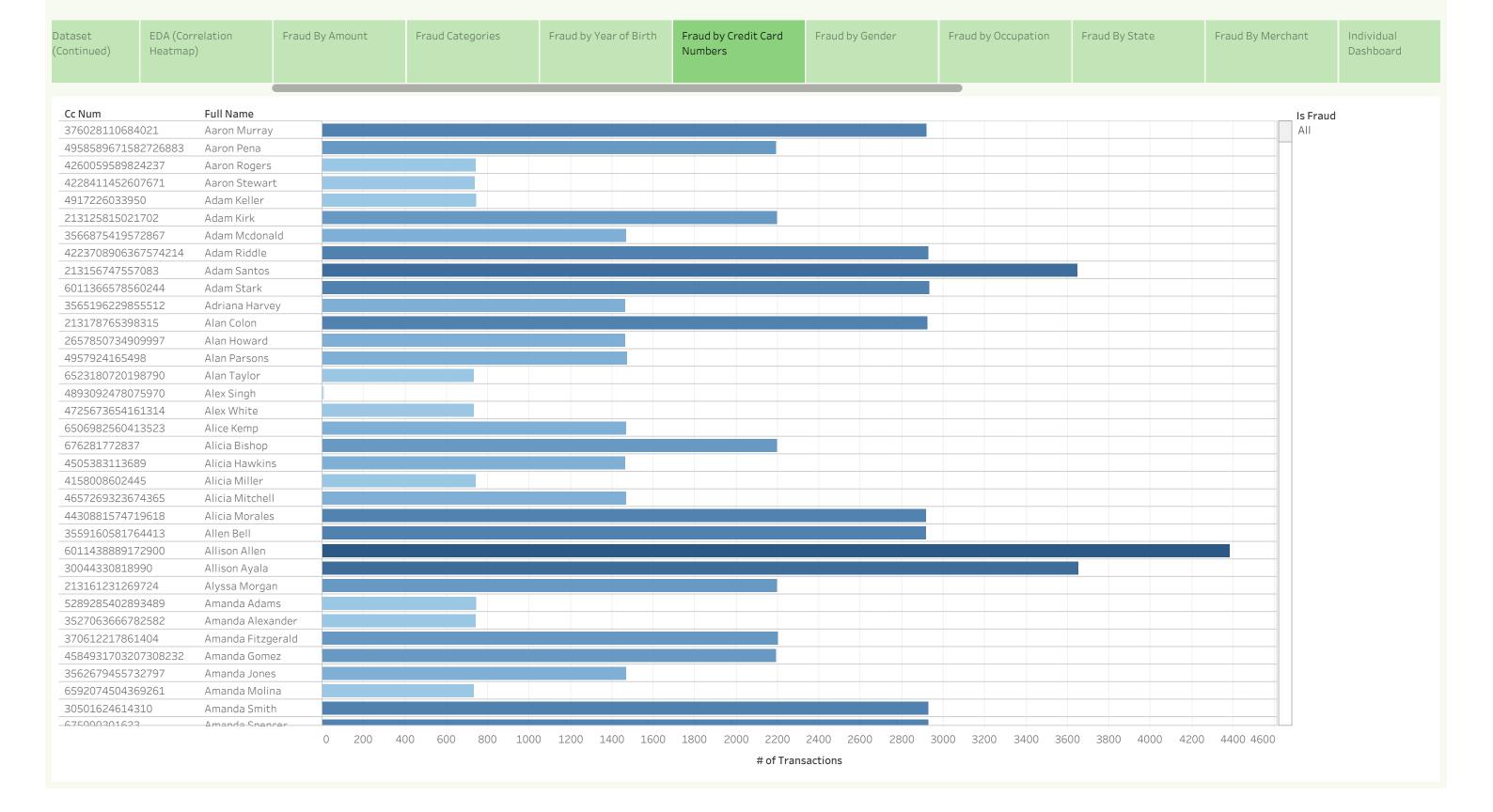
EDA (Correlation Heatmap)





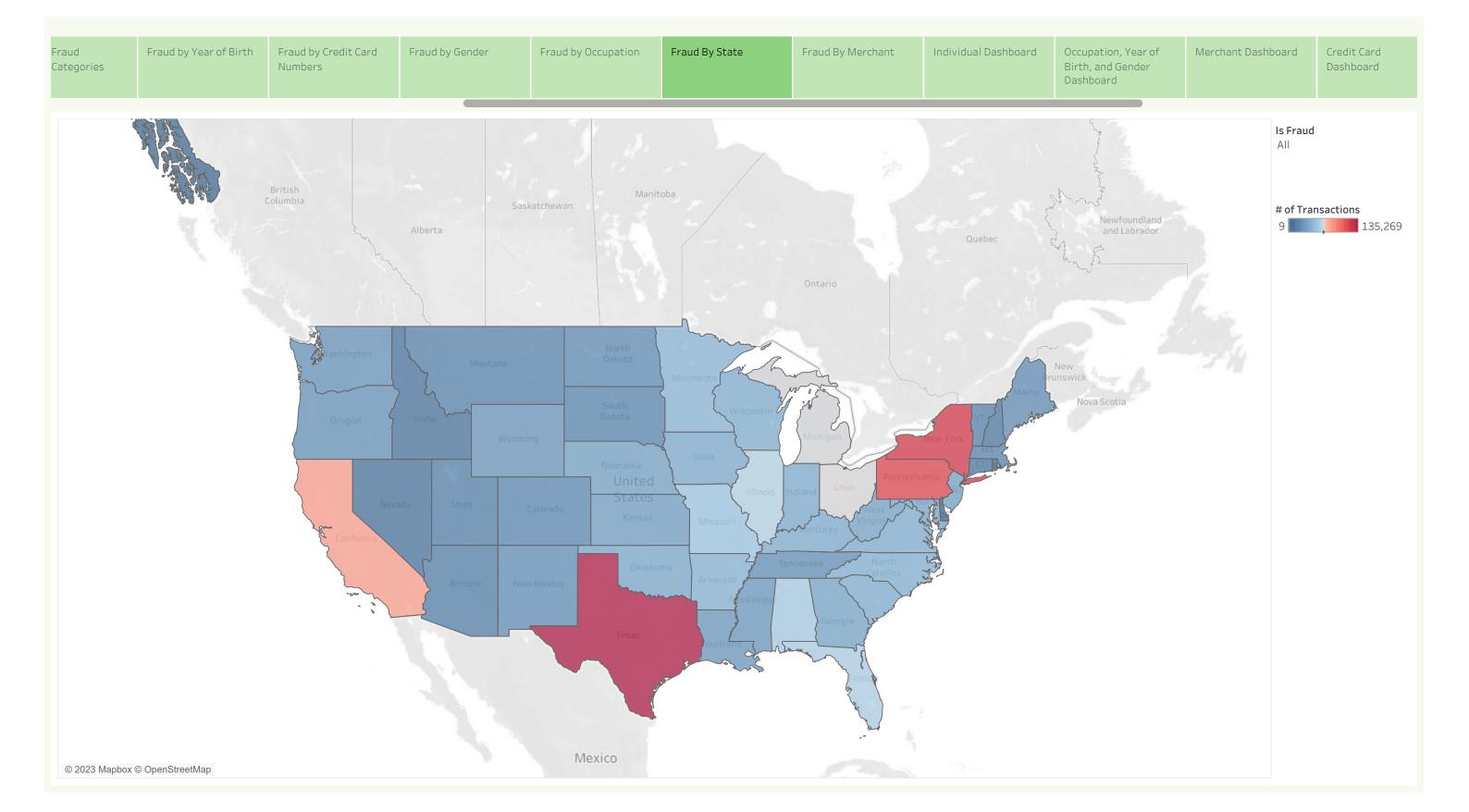














Fraud by Credit Card Numbers

Fraud by Gender Fraud by Occupation Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud

Aaron Murray

Aaron Murray

Gender: M

Date of Birth: December 23, 1974

Occupation: Tourist information centre manager

Address:

624 Hale Springs Apt. 572 Meadville, MO 64659

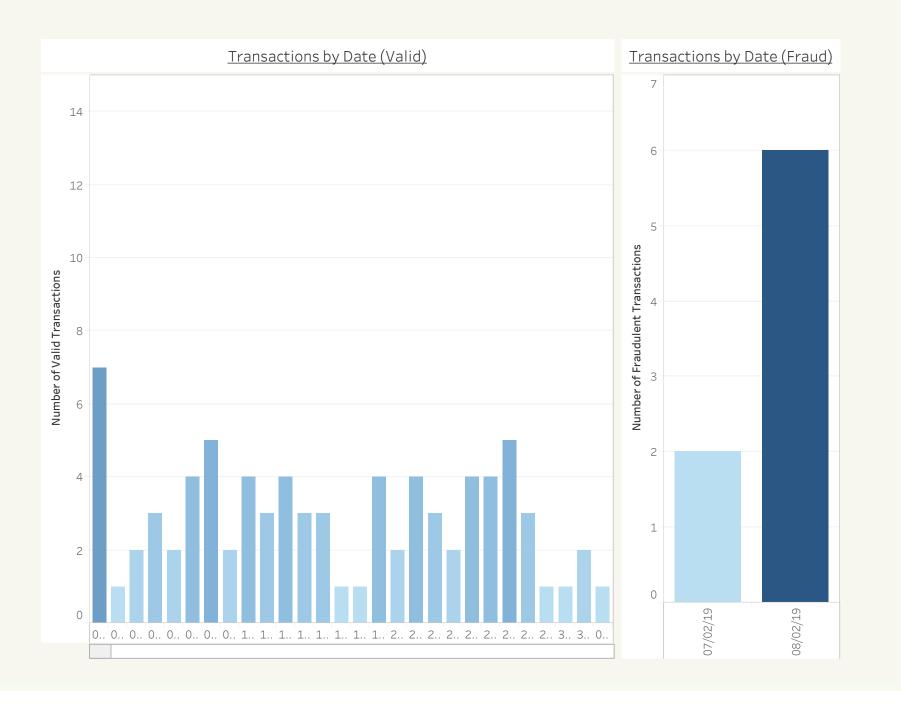
Credit Card(s): 376028110684021

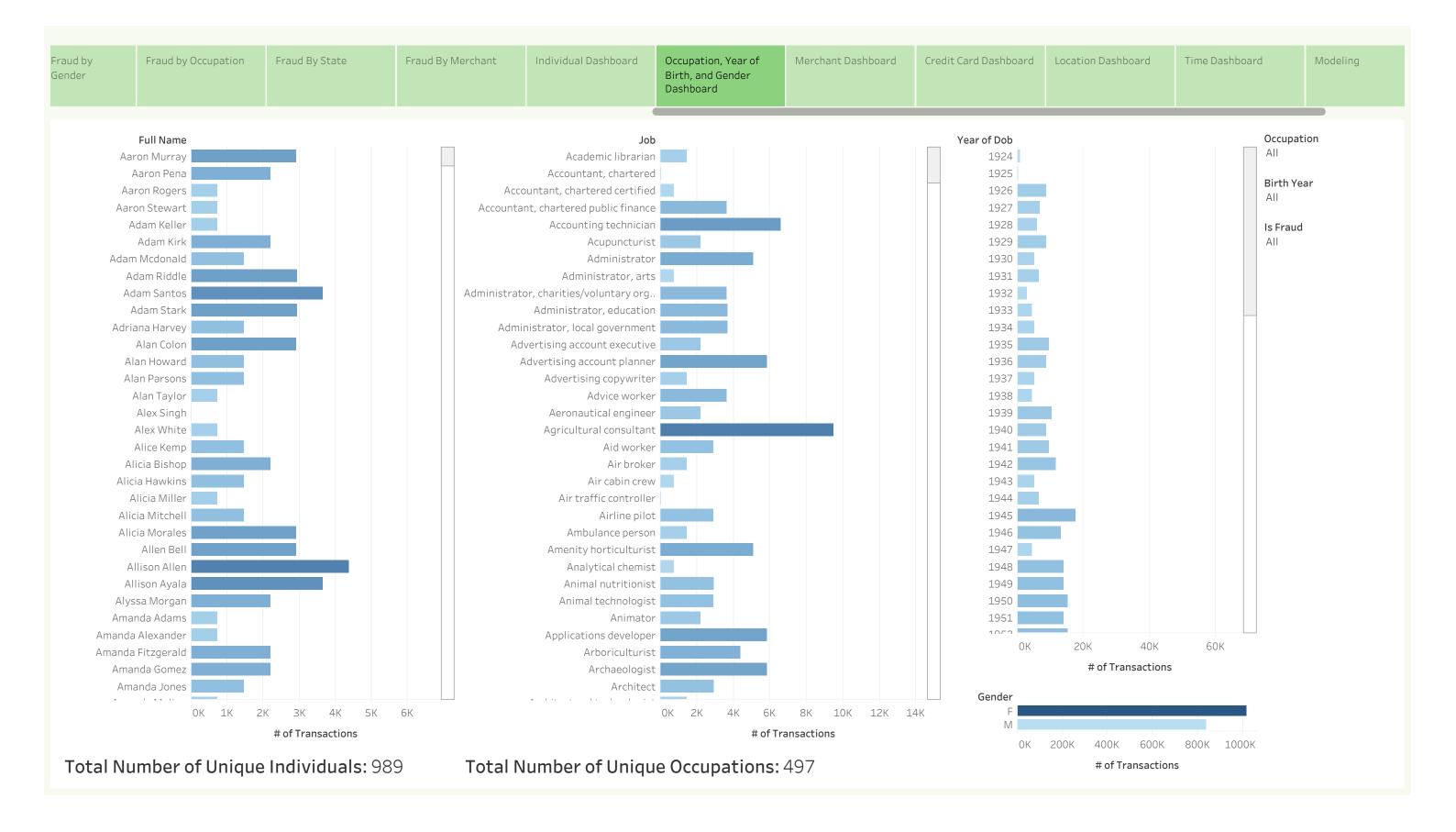
Total Number of Transactions: 2,920

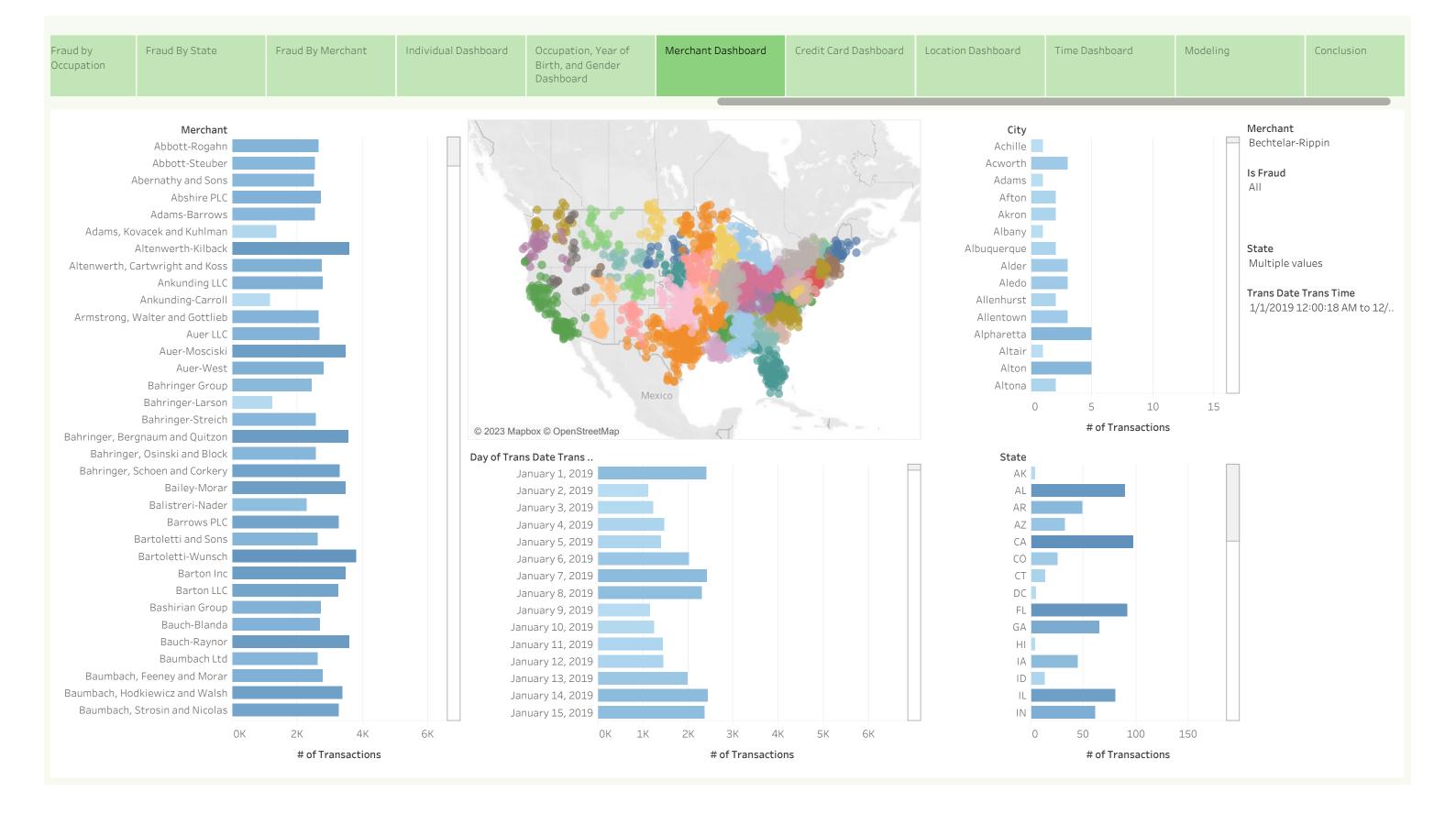
Valid Transactions: 2,912 Fraudulent Transactions: 8

Total Spent: \$286,923

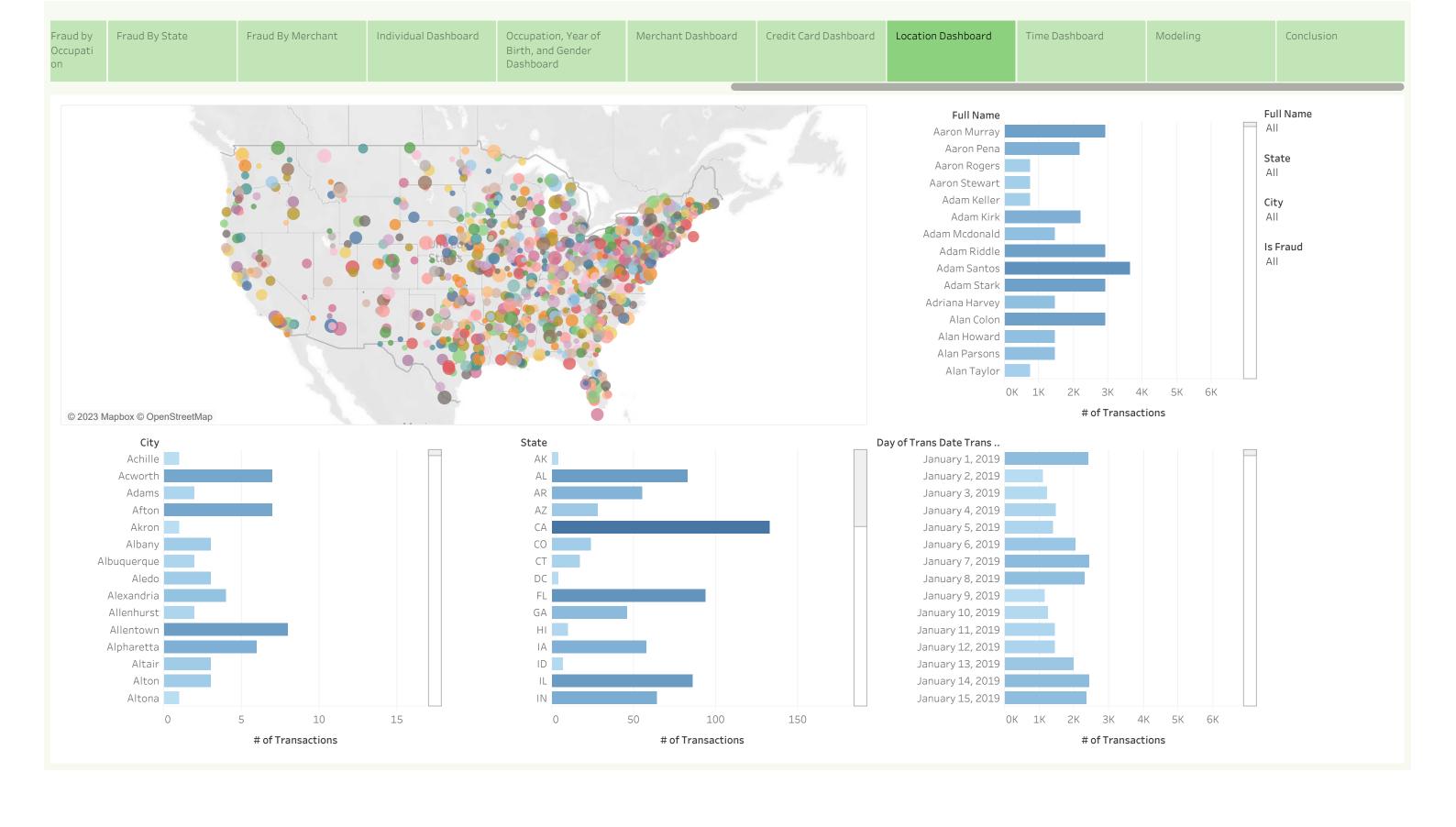
Total Spent (Valid): \$284,001 Total Spent (Fraud): \$2,922









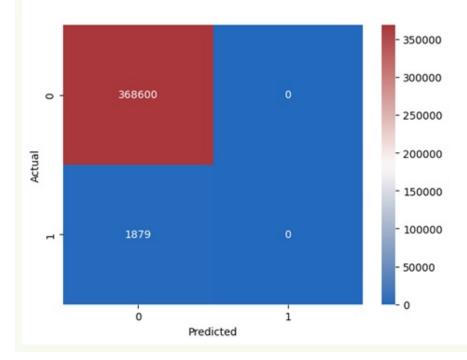




Fraud by Cocupation Occupation on Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Individual Dashboard Occupation, Year of Dashboard Occupation Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Individual Dashboard Occupation, Year of Birth, and Gender Dashboard Occupation Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Credit Card Dashboard Fraud Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By

Modeling:

- Initial use of logistic regression with scikit-learn.
- Evaluation using the confusion matrix showed no successful prediction of fraud cases.
- A second attempt was made with the logit function from the statsmodel library, which also employed logistic regression.
- The results summary indicated poor model performance, characterized by a notably low R-squared value.
- Despite efforts to improve the model by removing variables with high P-values, only marginal enhancement was achieved.



Logit Regression Results								
Dep. Variable:			 Observation		148191			
Model:	is_fraud Logit		Residuals:	5.	148191			
Method:	LOGIL		Model:			.2		
Date:	Sun, 01 Oct 2023		udo R-squ.:		0.0949			
Time:		23:25:27 Log-Likelihood:			-43947.			
converged:		True LL-Null:			-48559.			
Covariance Type:		nonrobust LLR p-value:			0.000			
				=======				
		oef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]	
const	2.5	8644	1.183	2.422	0.015	0.547	5.182	
	ime_unix_time -5.415e		7.54e-10	-7.184	0.000	-6.89e-09	-3.94e-09	
trans_hour		215	0.002	12.141	0.000	0.018	0.025	
trans_day		0001	0.001	0.099	0.921	-0.002	0.003	
trans_weekday		286	0.005	5.272	0.000	0.018	0.039	
trans_month	-0.6		0.004	-14.876	0.000	-0.067	-0.052	
cc_num	-1.1486		9.28e-21	-1.237	0.216	-2.97e-20	6.71e-21	
amt		024	2.85e-05	85.289	0.000	0.002	0.002	
lat		396	0.021	1.917	0.055	-0.001	0.080	
long		199	0.021	0.968	0.333	-0.020	0.060	
city_pop	5.3076		3.94e-08	0.135	0.893		8.25e-08	
merch_lat	-0.6		0.021	-1.555	0.120	-0.072	0.008	
merch_long	-0.6		0.021	-0.883	0.377	-0.058	0.022	
	···							
Logit Regression Results								
Dep. Variable: Model:	is_fraud		Observation Residuals:	٥.	148191 148190			
Method:	Logit MLE		Model:		148196	5		
nethod: Date:			udo R-squ.:		0.0947			
Date: Time:	Sun, 01 Oct 2023 23:31:00				-43957			
			-Likelihood: Null:		-43957 -48559			
converged:	True							
Covariance Type:	nonrobust 		p-value:		0.00			
		oef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]	
const	<u> </u>	998	1 176	2 551	0 011	0.605	5.305	
The same of the sa			1.176 7.530-10	2.551	0.011	0.695		
	ime_unix_time -5.4146		7.53e-10	-7.189	0.000	-6.89e-09	-3.94e-09	
trans_hour trans_weekday		215	0.002	12.116	0.000	0.018	0.025	
		286	0.005	5.272	0.000	0.018	0.039	
trans_month		9593	0.004	-14.881	0.000	-0.067	-0.052	
amt	0.6	0024	2.85e-05	85.245	0.000	0.002	0.002	

Fraud by Occupati on Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Individual Dashboard Occupation, Year of Dashboard Occupation Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Occupation, Year of Birth, and Gender Dashboard Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fraud By State Fraud By State Fraud By Merchant Dashboard Fraud By State Fra

Conclusion:

Fraudulent transactions displayed a noticeable trend, primarily occurring during specific periods, typically a few hours before and after midnight.

These fraudulent transactions were characterized by notably lower spending amounts.

Many other transaction patterns resembled those of legitimate transactions.

However, due to the dataset's scarcity of fraudulent instances (i.e. an imbalanced dataset) and the intricate nature of the patterns, employing advanced modeling techniques like random forest or XGBoost is imperative for effective classification.